Queen Elizabeth and the Remembrances by Mr. Miller of an extraordinary national and international figure, Catherine Filene Shouse.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Washington, June 6, 1995.

Mrs. CAROL HARFORD,
823 South 26th Place,
Arlington, VA.

DEAR MRS. HARFORD: Her Majesty The Queen has asked me to send you her very best wishes for the concert which is being arranged at Wolf Trap on 9 June in honour of Catherine Filene Shouse. Her Majesty is sure that this will be a memorable occasion.

Yours sincerely,

ROBIN RENWICK.

CATHERINE FILENE SHOUSE CELEBRATION

FILENE CENTER, WOLF TRAP NATIONAL PARK FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS JUNE 9, 1995 THE 99TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER BIRTH

Remembrances

G. William Miller

To dream an impossible dream. It is not the dream that is impossible, but the task of putting it into words.

How does one grasp a thunderbolt, or capture a moonbeam? Describe an earthquake, or bottle a fleeting melody? Commemorate a howling gale, or reflect the rapture of a child awakened by the magic of the stage?

How does one celebrate a celebrity who is already a legend?

Carefully, lest the enthusiasm to extol create myth where there was reality, fashion ethereal portraits where there was life and vitality and flesh and blood.

Each of us has remembrances of Kay Shouse. String them all together and they form an endless chain, as infinite as humanity.

Creative, energetic, determined, resourceful, imaginative, fearless, independent, patriotic, learned.

Skillful, hopeful, optimistic, unique, steadfast, eternal.

Catherine Filene Shouse.

Kay valued Shakespeare, but there was none of his *Hamlet* in her character. There was no hesitation over ''To be or not to be.'' For Kay, the only course was full engagement in life with all its challenges.

In *As You Like It,* Kay found a more compatible concept: ''All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players.''

What a production she made of the stage that is our world: Inspiring the young to reach for the stars. Moving the successful to rise to greatness. Encouraging women to unleash all their talents, in all fields. Moving governments to stretch their visions to open new opportunities.

But Kay was not merely a player. She was the Play!

Once, at Plantation House there was a small post-performance gathering where the conversation turned at that age-old question: What is the greatest boon to mankind?

One favored the great art, capturing countless images to reflect the inner soul of humankind. Another chose the great music, with timeless melodies which comfort and inspire over the ages. A third argued for the great literature, where creative ideas are passed from generation to generation to instruct and enrich. And, of course, there was one colleague who championed the performing arts, which combines all the others to present the full range of human drama in real life form.

A guest from a distant state than intervened. ''That's interesting,'' he remarked, ''but where I come from the greatest boon to mankind is * * * the promissory note.''

Without missing a beat, Kay had the last word. ''Fine,'' she said, ''we'll take one of yours * * * with six figures!''

Archimedes was so bold as to claim, ''Give me a place to stand, and I shall move the world.'' Kay did not wait for a place to be *given.* She took her place—and she moved the world.

A visitor at a Wolf Trap performance once noted the mad trajectory of a golf cart piloted by a compelling figure in a flowing cape. He remarked to his companion, ''Who does she think she is, the big pooh-bah?'' When the golf cart approached and Kay introduced herself, the patron's astonished retort was, ''Holy cow, she is the great pooh-bah!''

For those who experienced an outing on Chesapeake Bay abroad the *Pink Pontoon,* with Kay at the helm, know first hand that Kay could truly claim: ''I am the captain of my soul, I am the master of my fate.''

Kay subscribed to Abraham Lincoln's parliamentary procedures. Once at a Wolf Trap meeting she presented a bold and controversial proposal for a grand event. To others it seemed far too risky considering the financial condition of the Foundation at the time. The vote was all against, save Kay. Whereupon she announced, ''Well, now that we've settled that, let's get out the invitations.''

Kay never gave up, no matter how hopeless the cause, when she cared and when she believed. The great fire of '82 stirred the fire within her. Like Ulysses, until the end, she never turned back.

''. . . For my purpose holds To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths of all the Western stars, until I die.''

''To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.''

As we remember Kay, we think of the words of Emily Dickinson:

''Because I could not stop for Death
He kindly stopped for me—
The Carriage held but just Ourselves
and Immortality.''

Kay, we remember you in awe and admiration and love. Now that you have moved to a grander stage, where you command choirs of angels and orchestras of saints, we hope that you remember us too.

Kay, you told us always to be glad, not sad. Never to say good bye or good night, but always ''Good morning''.

Good morning, Kay.

MEDICARE MANAGED HEALTH CARE SUNSHINE ACT OF 1995

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce timely legislation that will require health maintenance organizations under the Medicare Program to disclose certain information to individuals who subscribe to an HMO, or who are a prospective subscriber to an HMO. I believe that an HMO subscriber under the Medicare Program has the right to know the medical education and professional background of the physicians who will provide health services to that subscriber. I also believe that it is important for a subscriber to know the financial structure of the corporation in which he or she is placing so much trust.

Specifically, my bill requires that, upon request by a subscriber or a prospective subscriber, an HMO shall provide descriptive information on each physician within the HMO. This information includes the medical education and training received by the physician, the physicians' history of medical practice—including foreign practice, and the position each physician currently holds.

My bill also requires that an HMO provide recent audited financial statements to subscribers and prospective subscribers. Furthermore, any promotional material—marketing and advertising brochures, et cetera—must state that the above information is available.

This information must be out in the open. In fact, I have titled this legislation the Medicare Managed Health Care Sunshine Act of 1995 to represent that it is time for these health care providers, who receive Federal dollars and ask for the trust of the Nation's seniors, to be candid about their operation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and ask that this bill and these remarks be inserted into the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Medicare Managed Health Care Sunshine Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. PROVIDING HMO ENROLLEES WITH CERTAIN INFORMATION ON PLANS.

Section 1875(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395mm(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) Upon the request of a member enrolled with the organization under this section, or an individual considering enrollment with the organization under this section, the organization shall provide the enrollee or individual with the following:

''(i) Descriptive information regarding the credentials of each physician who is authorized by the organization to provide services by or through the organization to enrollees under this section, including the medical education and training received by the physician, the physician's history of medical practice (whether domestic or foreign), and the positions held by the physician at the time of the request.

''(ii) An audited financial statement of the organization for the most recently concluded fiscal year that complies with generally accepted accounting principles and includes a balance sheet, income statement, and statement of changes in financial position.

''(iii) A statement identifying the salaries, bonuses, and other remuneration paid to the 5 highest-paid officers or executives of the organization, as well as the other benefits provided to such officers or executives.

''(B) The organization shall include in any brochure, application form, or other promotional or informational material that is distributed by the organization to (or for the use of) individuals eligible to enroll with the organization under this section a statement that the information described in subparagraph (A) is available from the organization upon request.''.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply with respect to contract years beginning on or after the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2196, THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1995

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, the economic advances of the 21st century are rooted in the

research and development performed in laboratories around the world today. Our Nation's future well-being, therefore, becomes dependent upon the continuous transfer of basic science and technology from the laboratories into commercial goods and services

Congress has long tried to encourage the transfer of technology and collaboration between the labs and industry. The 1980 Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act was the first significant measure by Congress to foster technology transfer from Federal labs to the private sector. That landmark legislation was expanded considerably in 1986 with the Federal Technology Transfer Act, and again in 1989, with the National Competitiveness Technology Transfer Act. These laws explicitly instruct the Federal labs to seek commercial opportunities for their technologies and to make technology transfer a job responsibility of every Federal scientist and engineer.

This is eminently logical since Federal laboratories are one of our Nation's greatest assets. Yet they are also a largely untapped resource of technical expertise. There are over 700 Federal laboratories throughout the United States, occupying one-fifth of the country's lab and equipment capabilities, and employing one of every six scientists in the United States.

Representing Montgomery County, Maryland, the home of a number of major Federal laboratories, I am fully aware of the high-quality work and the vital role which Federal laboratories play in our research and development. Our future economic well-being is too important to exclude the resources and abilities of our Federal scientists.

One very successful method of effectively utilizing our Federal laboratories has been through the use of Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs). I have always been a strong supporter of CRADA development and have attempted to resolve barriers and remove impediments in its creation.

In the past two Congresses, I have joined forces with Senator ROCKEFELLER of West Virginia in this effort. In this Congress, we are teaming up once again to introduce legislation which is very similar to the bill which we introduced last year. We have created a slightly updated version of our bill and, today, I am introducing that bill, H.R. 2196, the Technology Transfer Improvement Act of 1995.

I am very pleased that a number of my distinguished colleagues have cosponsored my legislation, including Science Committee Chairman BOB WALKER, Committee Ranking Minority Member, GEORGE BROWN, and Subcommittee Ranking Minority Member, JOHN TANNER. Senator ROCKEFELLER will be introducing the Senate companion bill to my legislation next week.

On June 27, the House Science Committee's Technology Subcommittee, which I chair, and the Basic Research Subcommittee held a joint hearing on technology transfer and our Federal laboratories with a focus on the Technology Transfer Improvements Act. The witnesses at the hearing testified very favorably in support of the bill. The testimony from the hearing supplemented the hearing record on the bill already established in the previous Congress.

In the 103rd Congress, hearings in the House and Senate were held on the previous version of the bill, H.R. 3590 and S. 1537. The bills received strong support from the Administration and a series of Federal agency officials, as well as a broad spectrum of academicians and industry association representatives. The hearings helped spark a very beneficial debate on the current role of our Federal laboratories in our Nation's global competitiveness.

The purpose of the Technology Transfer Improvements Act is to provide assurances to United States industry that they will be granted sufficient rights to justify prompt commercialization of resulting inventions arising from CRADAs with Federal laboratories. The bill would also provide important new incentives to Federal laboratory personnel who create new inventions.

In this way, a CRADA would be made more attractive to both American industry and Federal laboratories. the bill is important because it comes at a time when both Federal laboratories and industry need to work closer together for their mutual benefit and our national competitiveness.

The bill enhances commercialization of technology and industrial innovation in the United States by guaranteeing to a collaborating partner from industry, in a CRADA, the option to choose an exclusive license for a field of use. The collaborating party would have the right to use the technology in exchange for reasonable compensation to the laboratory.

In addition, the bill provides that the Federal Government will retain minimum statutory rights to use the technology for its own purposes. In addition, if the title holder does not commercialize the technology in any field of use or it is not manufactured in the Untied States or if there is a public necessity to the technology, the Government may exercise its ''march-in rights'' provided in the bill.

The bill would also seek to encourage greater cooperation between Federal labs and U.S. industry by enhancing the financial incentives and rewards given to Federal laboratory scientists for technology that results in marketable products. These incentives are paid from the income the laboratories received for commercialized technology, not from tax dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Technology Transfer Improvements Act of 1995 and its summary outline be printed at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 2196, THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1995—OUTLINE SUMMARY OF H.R. 2196

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Act amends the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 and the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 by creating incentives to promote technology commercialization and for other purposes. The Act would impact upon technology transfer policies in both Government-owned, Government-operated laboratories (GOGOs) and Government-owned, Contractor-operated laboratories (GOCOs).

SPECIFIC BILL OBJECTIVES

(1) Provides assurances to United States industry that they will be granted sufficient rights to justify prompt commercialization of resulting inventions arising from CRADAs with Federal laboratories; (2) Provides important new incentives to Federal laboratory personnel who create new inventions; and (3) Provides several clarifying amendments to strengthen the current law.

THE TWO MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE BILL

Title to intellectual property arising from CRADAs (Section 4). Guarantees a collaborating partner from industry, in a CRADA, the option to choose an exclusive license for a field of use for any such invention created under the agreement. This is an important change because it permits industry to select which option of rights to the invention makes the most sense under the CRADA, in order for industry to commercialize promptly.

Distribution of income from intellectual property received by Federal labs—Royalties (Section 5). Responds to criticism made by the GAO and witnesses at previous Committee hearings that agencies are not sufficiently providing incentives and rewarding laboratory personnel. The change is significant because it comes at a time that both Federal laboratories and industry need to work closer together for their mutual benefit and our national competitiveness. Requires that agencies must pay Federal inventors each year the first $2,000, and thereafter at least 15% of the royalties, received by the agency for the inventions made by the employee. It also allows for rewarding other lab personnel involved in the project, permits agencies to pay for related administrative and legal costs, and provides a significant new incentive by allowing the laboratory to use royalties for related research in the laboratory.

EFFECT UPON CRADA PARTNER UNDER THE ACT

Right to choose exclusive or non-exclusive license in a field of use for resulting CRADA invention.

Assurance that privileged and confidential information will be protected when CRADA invention is used by the Government.

EFFECT UPON GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ACT

Right to use invention for legitimate governmental needs with minimum statutory rights to the invention.

March-in rights to require license to others for public health, safety, or regulatory reasons.

March-in rights to require license to others for failure to manufacture resulting technologies in the United States.

Clarifies contributions laboratories can make in a CRADA; continues current prohibition of direct Federal funds to CRADA.

Clarifies that agencies may use royalty revenue to hire temporary personnel to assist in the CRADA or in related projects.

Permits agencies to use royalty revenue for related research in the laboratory, and related administrative & legal costs.

Would return all unused royalty revenue to the Treasury after the completion of the second fiscal year.

EFFECT UPON FEDERAL SCIENTIST/INVENTOR UNDER THE ACT

Inventors would receive the first $2,000 each year and thereafter at least 15% of the royalties.

Restates current law permitting the Federal employee to work on the commercialization of their invention.

Clarifies that the inventor has rights to his or her invention when the Government chooses not to pursue it.

H.R. 2196

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Technology Transfer Improvements Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Bringing technology and industrial innovation to the marketplace is central to the economic, environmental, and social well-being of the people of the United States.

(2) The Federal Government can help United States business to speed the development of new products and processes by entering into cooperative research and development agreements which make available the assistance of Federal laboratories to the private sector, but the commercialization of technology and industrial innovation in the United States depends upon actions by business.

(3) The Commercialization of technology and industrial innovation in the United States will be enhanced if companies, in return for reasonable compensation to the Federal Government, can more easily obtain exclusive licenses to inventions which develop as a result of cooperative research with scientists employed by Federal laboratories.

SEC. 3. USE OF FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY.

Subparagraph (B) of section 11(e)(7) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(7)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) A transfer shall be made by any Federal agency under subparagraph (A), for any fiscal year, only if the amount so transferred by that agency (as determined under such subparagraph) would exceed $10,000.''.

SEC. 4. TITLE TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ARISING FROM COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS.

Subsection (b) of section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) ENUMERATED AUTHORITY.—(1) Under an agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the laboratory may grant, or agree to grant in advance, to a collaborating party patent licenses or assignments, or options thereto, in any invention made in whole or in part by a laboratory employee under the agreement, for reasonable compensation when appropriate. The laboratory shall ensure that the collaborating party has the option to choose an exclusive license for a field of use for any such invention under the agreement or, if there is more than one collaborating party, that the collaborating parties are offered the option to hold licensing rights that collectively encompass the rights that would be held under such an exclusive license by one party. In consideration for the Government's contribution under the agreement, grants under this paragraph shall be subject to the following explicit conditions:

''(A) A nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license from the collaborating party to the laboratory to practice the invention or have the invention practiced throughout the world by or on behalf of the Government. In the exercise of such license, the Government shall not publicly disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential within the meaning of section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code, or which would be considered as such if it had been obtained from a non-Federal party.

''(B) If a laboratory assigns title or grants an exclusive license to such an invention, the Government shall retain the right—

''(i) to require the collaborating party to grant to a responsible applicant a nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license to use the invention in the applicant's licensed field of use, on terms that are reasonable under the circumstances; or

''(ii) if the collaborating party fails to grant such a license, to grant the license itself.

''(C) The Government may exercise its right retained under subparagraphs (B) (ii) and (iii) only if the Government finds that—

''(i) the action is necessary to meet health or safety needs that are not reasonably satisfied by the collaborating party;

''(ii) the action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations, and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the collaborating party; or

''(iii) the collaborating party has failed to comply with an agreement containing provisions described in subsection (c)(4)(B).

''(2) Under agreements entered into pursuant to subsection (a)(1), the laboratory shall ensure that a collaborating party may retain title to any invention made solely by its employee in exchange for normally granting the Government a nonexclusive, nontransferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice the invention or have the invention practiced throughout the world by or on behalf of the Government for research or other Government purposes.

''(3) Under an agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a)(1), a laboratory may—

''(A) accept, retain, and use funds, personnel, services, and property from a collaborating party and provide personnel, services, and property to a collaborating party;

''(B) use funds received from a collaborating party in accordance with subparagraph (A) to hire personnel to carry out the agreement who will not be subject to full-time-equivalent restrictions of the agency; and

''(C) to the extent consistent with any applicable agency requirements or standards of conduct, permit an employee or former employee of the laboratory to participate in an effort to commercialize an invention made by the employee or former employee while in the employment or service of the Government.

''(4) A collaborating party in an exclusive license in any invention made under an agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall have the right of enforcement under chapter 29 of title 35, United States Code.

''(5) A Government-owned, contractor-operated laboratory that enters into a cooperative research and development agreement pursuant to subsection (a)(1) may use or obligate royalties or other income accruing to the laboratory under such agreement with respect to any invention only—

''(A) for payments to inventors;

''(B) for a purpose described in clauses (i), (iii), and (iv) of section 14(a)(1)(B); and

''(C) for scientific research and development consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the laboratory.''.

SEC. 5. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME FROM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RECEIVED BY FEDERAL LABORATORIES.

Section 14 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710c) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a)(1) to read as follows:

''(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (4), any royalties or other payments received by a Federal agency from the licensing and assignment of inventions under agreements entered into by Federal laboratories under section 12, and from the licensing of inventions of Federal laboratories under section 207 of title 35, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, shall be retained by the agency whose laboratory produced the invention and shall be disposed of as follows:

''(A)(i) The head of the agency or laboratory, or such individual's designee, shall pay each year the first $2,000, and thereafter at least 15 percent, of the royalties or other payments to the inventor or coinventors.

''(ii) An agency or laboratory may provide appropriate incentives, from royalties or other payments, to employees of a laboratory who contribute substantially to the technical development of licensed or assigned inventions between the time that the intellectual property rights to such inventions are legally asserted and the time of the licensing or assigning of the inventions.

''(iii) The agency or laboratory shall retain the royalties and other payments received from an invention until the agency or laboratory makes payments to employees of a laboratory under clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) The balance of the royalties or other payments shall be transferred by the agency to its laboratories, with the majority share of the royalties or other payments from any invention going to the laboratory where the invention occurred. The royalties or other payments so transferred to any laboratory may be used or obligated by the laboratory during the fiscal year in which they are received or during the succeeding fiscal year—

''(i) to reward scientific, engineering, and technical employees of the laboratory, including developers of sensitive or classified technology, regardless of whether the technology has commercial applications;

''(ii) to further scientific exchange among the laboratories of the agency;

''(iii) for education and training of employees consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the agency or laboratory, and for other activities that increase the potential for transfer of the technology of the laboratories of the agency;

''(iv) for payment of expenses incidental to the administration and licensing of intellectual property by the agency or laboratory with respect to inventions made at that laboratory, including the fees or other costs for the services of other agencies, persons, or organizations for intellectual property management and licensing services; or

''(v) for scientific research and development consistent with the research and development missions and objectives of the laboratory.

''(C) All royalties or other payments retained by the agency or laboratory after payments have been made pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) that is unobligated and unexpended at the end of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which the royalties and other payments were received shall be paid into the Treasury.'';

(2) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by inserting ''or other payments'' after ''royalties''; and

(B) by striking ''for the purposes described in clauses (i) through (iv) of paragraph (1)(B)

during that fiscal year'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''under paragraph (1)(B)'';

(3) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''$100,000'' both places it appears and inserting ''$150,000'';

(4) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) by striking ''income'' each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof ''payments'';

(B) by striking ''the payment of royalties to inventors'' in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof ''payments to inventors'';

(C) by striking ''clause (i) of paragraph (1)(B)'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''clause (iv) of paragraph (1)(B)'';

(D) by striking ''payment of the royalties,'' in the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof ''offsetting the payments to inventors,''; and

(E) by striking ''clauses (i) through (iv) of''; and

(5) by amending paragraph (1) of subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(1) by a contractor, grantee, or participant, or an employee of a contractor, grantee, or participant, in an agreement or other arrangement with the agency, or''.

SEC. 6. EMPLOYEE ACTIVITIES.

Section 15(a) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''the right of ownership to an invention under this Act'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''ownership of or the right of ownership to an invention made by a Federal employee''; and

(2) by inserting ''obtain or'' after ''the Government, to''.

SEC. 7. AMENDMENT TO BAYH-DOLE ACT.

Section 210(e) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by striking '', as amended by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986,''.

IN MEMORY OF JACK TURNER

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. John H. ''Jack'' Turner who recently passed away. Jack was a good and dear friend who will be missed by the community he worked so hard to improve, and all who knew him.

Jack dedicated his life to helping others. He attended Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, served on the Christian County Board, worked as a Democratic Precinct Committeeman, and was a dedicated member of the Rosamond Community Presbyterian Church. Jack also served on the Pana Board of Education of 10 years, was President of the Illinois Association of County Boards, served with the Executive Board of Illinois Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 702, and was a past president and proud member of the Pana Lions Club. Through his many civic minded activities Jack was able to positively impact the lives of his friends and neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, Jack's passing is a great loss to us all, for his life was spent improving the lives of the people in his community. Mr. Speaker, Jack Turner was a fine man, and will be missed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 50th anniversary of the United States dropping of the world's first and only atomic bombs; one on August 6, 1945 on Hiroshima and one 3 days later, on August 9 on Nagasaki. I take this moment to share with you the unanimous resolution of the Oakland—California—City Council in stating that they join ''with Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the profound conviction that nuclear weapons must never be used again'' and also calls for the achievement of a ''world free of nuclear weapons.''

Each August 6th and 9th provides us with the occasion to acknowledge the enormity of the decision to drop these two weapons upon populations that were overwhelmingly civilian, and who became the object lesson of our message to the world that we had a weapon of incredible power and destruction.

I am pleased to reiterate my support of the city of Oakland's passage of a statute which declared Oakland to be a Nuclear Free Zone which restricts city investments in and purchases from companies that make nuclear weapons, provides for city designation of local routes for transportation of hazardous radioactive materials and requires a permitting process for nuclear weapons work in the city.

It is my privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following resolution adopted by the city of Oakland:

RESOLUTION TO OBSERVE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

WHEREAS, 1995 marks the 50th Anniversary of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and

WHEREAS, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan on August 6 and 9, 1945, represent the first and only use of nuclear weapons against a civilian population; and

WHEREAS, the atomic bombings of these cities resulted in the immediate deaths of over 200,000 people, the complete devastation of the cities, and untold suffering for those who survived; and

WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of people have since died or continue to suffer from the long-term effects of the bomb, including some 1,500 ''Hibakusha''—atomic bomb survivors living in the United States, most of whom are Japanese American citizens; and

WHEREAS, there are 628 known HIBAKUSHA residing in California, approximately 275 in Northern California, as of 1993; and

WHEREAS, the people of Oakland have repeatedly expressed their opposition to nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, in 1986 the Oakland City Council voted unanimously to support a Comprehensive Nuclear Test ban; and

WHEREAS, in 1988 the residents of the City of Oakland approved an initiative ordinance known as the ''Oakland Nuclear Free Zone Act'' and

WHEREAS, despite the end of the Cold War, many thousands of nuclear weapons remain deployed around the world; and

WHEREAS, all humanity must strive to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and to attain peace so that such untold suffering never occurs again;

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT:

1. August 6 and 9, 1995, be proclaimed Hiroshima and Nagasaki Remembrance Days, respectively.

2. The City of Oakland joins with Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the profound conviction that nuclear weapons must never be used again.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, August 26, 1995 marks the 75th anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States, a movement first begun in 1647 by Margaret Brent of Maryland, heir of Lord Calvert and Lord Baltimore, who demanded a voice in the legislature. Ultimately, of course, her request was denied.

Struggling to maintain their fight, suffragettes were actively involved in the abolition movement. Elizabeth Chandler, abolitionist writer, argued that women—as well as slaves—were in bondage to white males. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison also tied the plight of slave women to all women.

The temperance crusade during the 1840's also drew women into social and political movements. The Civil War and anti-slavery activities prompted women to organize in their communities and to petition Congress. As the abolitionist movement shifted from a moral to a political struggle, however, women were often excluded from the movement.

The American Equal Rights Association, founded in 1866, brought Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Henry Blackwell into the political process, enraged by the proposed 14th amendment that would grant the vote only to male citizens. The Federal women's suffrage amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1868, and the National Women's Suffrage Association was founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton Cady the following year to secure passage of a suffrage amendment. The amendment was again introduced in 1878, containing the same language that ultimately passed in 1919.

The 41-year struggle to pass the 19th amendment in the House and Senate was a history of parades, arrests of suffrage supporters, hunger strikes, the founding of a National Women's Party, and picketing and bonfires in front of the White House. In 1917, Jeanette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to Congress. The First World War raged throughout Europe, and it was only at the war's end that President Wilson argued for women's suffrage. In 1920 in Tennessee, the last State to ratify the amendment, passage was by a single vote. A 70-year struggle finally culminated in the signing of the 19th amendment into law on August 26, 1920.

I hope to celebrate this great historical event in my district on August 26, during Rialto Days. But I think it is also fitting that we mark this anniversary in Congress in the days before our recess. The past few days have seen an incredible attack on the rights of women to decide their own reproductive fates. This House has launched an assault on the dignity